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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 09/462,894 | 01/18/2000 | ANIL K. AGARWAL | A 6930 | 5628 |

7590 03/13/2003

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| EXAMINER |
|---|
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| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
|---|---|
| 2697 | |

DATE MAILED: 03/13/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| Office Action Summary | Application No. | Applicant(s) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 09/462,894 | AGARWAL, ANIL K. | |
| | Examiner | Art Unit | |
| | Michael E Robustelli | 2697 | |

*-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --*

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____ .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-39* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-39* is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) *4 and 32* is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

13)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

**Attachment(s)**

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

## *Specification*

1. The lengthy specification has not been checked to the extent necessary to determine the presence of all possible minor errors. Applicant's cooperation is requested in correcting any errors of which applicant may become aware in the specification.

## *Claim Objections*

2. Claim 4 is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form. Claim 1, on which claim 4 is dependent, already teaches the limitation of an interface to the wireless communications network.

3. Claim 32 is objected to because of the following informalities: based on the specifications it seems that "EEC-based header," on line 1 of the claim should instead read "HEC-based header". Appropriate correction is required.

## *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112*

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. Claims 3, 5 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

-Claim 3 recites the limitation "said assembled frames" on line 2 of the claim. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

-Claim 5 recites the limitation "said transmitted frames" on line 2 of the claim. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

-Claim 29 recites the limitation "said comparing step" on line 1 of the claim. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. If claim 29 were instead made dependant on claim 28, as it appears it should have been, it would overcome its 112, second paragraph, rejection. For examination purposes, claim 29 will be treated as dependant on claim 28.

## *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> > e) The invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the

international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

7. Claims 1-2 and 4-11, 14-33, and 37-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Ayanoglu (U.S. Patent No. 5,717,689).

-Regarding claims 1 and 4, Ayanoglu teaches of a communication system for efficiently transmitting information signals in discrete cell/packets (Col. 2, lines 16-17). Ayanoglu further teaches of the system comprising at least two local area networks (PBS 22 and mobiles 28 of Fig. 3) that are connected by a wireless communication link (24 of Fig. 3). Ayanoglu teaches that each local area network comprises a switch (30 and 36 of Fig. 4) for providing a plurality of cell/packet, where each cell/packet comprises a header and a payload, and an interface (30 and 34 of Fig. 4) for connecting the switch to the wireless communications link (30, 34, 36 and 38 of Fig 4; Col. 4, lines 34-64). Ayanoglu further teaches of compressing a cell/packet header by means of a compression algorithm and look-up table containing a plurality of selectable compressed headers (Col. 21, lines 57-67). While Ayanoglu does not explicitly show of discriminating, detecting a header, separating a header from a payload and combining a compressed header with the payload for each cell/packet it is inherent in the design that the switch (30 of Fig. 4) be operable to carry out the header compression process. Ayanoglu further teaches of assembling compressed header cells for transmission in a frame (Col. 2, lines 16-30). Though Ayanoglu does not explicitly show a frame assembler for assembling the compressed header cells into a frame, Ayanoglu does teach of that all of the local area network's switching and interface functions being taken care of on a single chip, therefore it is inherent in the design that the chip also function as a frame assembler (30 of Fig. 4; Col. 4, lines 34-40).

-Regarding claim 2, Ayanoglu further teaches of encoding the assembled frame (256 of Fig. 23-26; Col. 22, lines 43-49). While Ayanoglu does explicitly show a means for frame encoding, it is inherent in the design so that encoding may be carried out.

-Regarding claim 5, Ayanoglu further teaches of a means for receiving transmitted frames from the wireless communications link (Col. 2, lines 26-27; Col. 19, lines 48-50). Though Ayanoglu does not explicitly show a frame disassembler it is inherent in the design that the frames received by the receiver be disassembled into a plurality of compressed cell/packets.

-Regarding claim 6, Ayanoglu further teaches of the compressed header being read and used to identify the original header at the receive end (Col. 21, lines 63-67; Col. 22, lines 12-15), and adding original header information (Col. 22, lines 12-15). Though Ayanoglu does not explicitly show decompressing the received header, it is inherent in the design that decompression takes place (Col. 21, lines 1-15). While Ayanoglu does not explicitly show discriminating, detecting a compressed header, separating a compressed header from the payload and combing a decompressed header to the payload it is inherent in the design that the switch (30 of Fig. 4) be operable to carry out the header decompression process (Col. 21, line 57 – Col. 22, line 15).

-Regarding claim 7, Ayanoglu further teaches that the cell/packets comprise ATM cells (See Title).

-Regarding claim 8, Ayanoglu further teaches of the transmission of a framed data (Col. 19, lines 46-58). The cells/packets being transported within the frame are therefore considered frame relay packets.

-Regarding claim 9, Ayanoglu further teaches of utilizing TCP/IP and IPX protocols within the communications system (Col. 4, lines 18-23; Col. 6, lines 19-26). Therefore any cell/packets encapsulating data utilizing these protocols are Internet packets.

-Regarding claim 10, Ayanoglu teaches of an arrangement of signals in a cell/packet frame with compressed headers (Col. 2, lines 16-30). Ayanoglu further teaches of a first number of bytes ("284" of Col. 21, lines 57-59) representing an original header portion ("VPI/CI," Col. 21, lines 57-67; Col. 22, lines 12-15) comprising a second number of bytes (the ATM standard is 1 byte for VPI, 2 bytes for VCI and 1 byte for HEC), with out containing bytes from the original header portion, where the first number of bytes is less then the second number of bytes (this is inherent to compression). Ayanoglu further teaches of a payload portion ("payload," Col. 21, lines 37-47).

-Regarding claim 11, Ayanoglu further teaches that the header is a predetermined size for all packets ("n," Col. 21, lines 57-59).

-Regarding claim 14, Ayanoglu further teaches that the cell/packets comprise ATM cells (See Title).

-Regarding claim 15, Ayanoglu further teaches of the transmission of a framed data (Col. 19, lines 46-58). The cells/packets being transported within the frame are therefore considered frame relay packets. Ayanoglu further teaches of utilizing TCP/IP and IPX protocols within the communications system (Col. 4, lines 18-23; Col. 6, lines 19-26). Therefore any of the framed cell/packets encapsulating data utilizing these protocols are Internet packets.

-Regarding claim 16, Ayanoglu further teaches of utilizing TCP/IP and IPX protocols within the communications system (Col. 4, lines 18-23; Col. 6, lines 19-26). Therefore any cell/packets encapsulating data utilizing these protocols are Internet packets.

-Regarding claim 17, Ayanoglu teaches of a Satellite/wireless communications system for transmitting information in a plurality of cell/packets (Col. 2, lines 16-30). Ayanoglu further teaches of a switch (30 and 36 of Fig. 4) for providing a plurality of cell/packets, where each cell/packet comprises a header and a payload, and an interface (30 and 34 of Fig. 4) for connecting the switch to the wireless communications link (30, 34, 36 and 38 of Fig 4; Col. 4, lines 34-64). Ayanoglu further teaches of compressing a cell/packet header by means of a compression algorithm and look-up table containing a plurality of selectable compressed headers (Col. 21, lines 57-67). While Ayanoglu does not explicitly show discriminating, detecting a header, separating a header from a payload and combining a compressed header with the payload for each cell/packet it is inherent in the design that the switch (30 of Fig. 4) be operable to carry out the header compression process. Ayanoglu further teaches of the compressed header being read and used to identify the original header at the receive end (Col. 21, lines 63-67; Col. 22, lines 12-15), and adding original header information (Col. 22, lines 12-15). Though Ayanoglu does not explicitly show decompressing the received header, it is inherent in the design that decompression takes place (Col. 21, lines 1-15). While Ayanoglu does note explicitly show discriminating, detecting a compressed header, separating a compressed header from the payload and combing a decompressed header to a the payload it is inherent in the design that the switch (30 of Fig. 4) be operable to carry out the header decompression process (Col. 21, line 57 – Col. 22, line 15).

-Regarding claim 18, Ayanoglu teaches that the means of compressing and decompressing includes a means for correlating the original header and transmitted compressed header information (Col. 21, line 57 – Col. 22, line 15).

-Regarding claim 19, Ayanoglu further teaches that each location (PBS) is operable to perform all of the above receive transmit operations (34 and 36 of Fig. 4; Col. 21, lines 57-67).

-Regarding claim 20, Ayanoglu further teaches that the cell/packets comprise ATM cells (See Title).

Regarding claim 21, Ayanoglu further teaches of the transmission of a framed data (Col. 19, lines 46-58). The cells/packets being transported within the frame are therefore considered frame relay packets.

-Regarding claim 22, Ayanoglu further teaches that the cell/packets comprise at least one of ATM cells and frame relay packets (See title).

-Regarding claim 23, Ayanoglu teaches of frame relay wireless communications system (Col. 2, lines 16-30). Ayanoglu further teaches of generating one or more Spackets ("cells," Col. 2, lines 26-27) for each frame relay packet cell ("frame," Col. 2, lines 26-27). Ayanoglu teaches of a switch (30 and 36 of Fig. 4) for providing a plurality of Spackets, where each Spacket comprises a header and a payload, and an interface (30 and 34 of Fig. 4) for connecting the switch to the wireless communications link (30, 34, 36 and 38 of Fig 4; Col. 4, lines 34-64). Ayanoglu further teaches of compressing a Spacket header by means of a compression algorithm and look-up table containing a plurality of selectable compressed headers (Col. 21, lines 57-67). While Ayanoglu does not explicitly show discriminating, detecting a header, separating a header from a payload and combining a compressed header with the payload for each cell/packet it is

inherent in the design that the switch (30 of Fig. 4) be operable to carry out the header compression process. Ayanoglu further teaches of the compressed header being read and used to identify the original header at the receive end (Col. 21, lines 63-67; Col. 22, lines 12-15), and adding original header information (Col. 22, lines 12-15). Though Ayanoglu does not explicitly show decompressing the received header, it is inherent in the design that decompression takes place (Col. 21, lines 1-15). While Ayanoglu does note explicitly show of discriminating, detecting a compressed header, separating a compressed header from the payload and combing a decompressed header to a the payload it is inherent in the design that the switch (30 of Fig. 4) be operable to carry out the header decompression process (Col. 21, line 57 – Col. 22, line 15).

-Regarding claim 24, Ayanoglu teaches that the means of compressing and decompressing includes a means for correlating the original header and transmitted compressed header information (Col. 21, line 57 – Col. 22, line 15).

-Regarding claim 25, Ayanoglu further teaches that each location (PBS) is operable to perform all of the above receive transmit operations (34 and 36 of Fig. 4; Col. 21, lines 57-67).

-Regarding claim 26, Ayanoglu further teaches of assembling Spackets for transmission in a frame (Col. 2, lines 16-30). Though Ayanoglu does not explicitly show a means for assembling the Spackets into a frame, Ayanoglu does teach that all of the local area network's switching and interface functions being taken care of on a single chip, therefore it is inherent in the design that the chip also provide a means to assemble Spackets into frames (30 of Fig. 4; Col. 4, lines 34-40).

-Regarding claim 27, Ayanoglu teaches of a method for communicating cell/packets, comprising a header portion and a payload portion in a modified frame format (Fig. 25).

Ayanoglu further teaches of identifying N of M header octets in the header (N being VCI/VPI; M being HEC) and compressing the N octets into L (284 of Fig. 4 and Col. 21, lines 57-59) octets using. Though Ayanoglu does not explicitly show using a stored set of N octets and a corresponding set of L octets, it is inherent in the transmission compression process to use a table identical to that which is used in the receive process (Col. 22, lines 1-15). Though Ayanoglu does not explicitly show separating the header portion and the payload portion of each cell/packet it is inherent in the design so that the above header translations may be accomplished may be accomplished. Ayanoglu further teaches of combining the L octets with the payload portion (Fig. 25) and transmitting the L octets and payload portion within a frame (Col. 2, lines 21-27) and receiving them (Col. 21, lines 63-67). Ayanoglu further teaches of a stored set of L octets and a corresponding set of N octets at the receiver (Col. 21, lines 63-67; Col. 2, lines 12-15). Though Ayanoglu does not explicitly show decompressing the L octets into N header octets using the stored octets it is inherent in the design that the compressed header be decompressed at the receiving end. Ayanoglu further teaches of generating M header octets (M being HEC) from the N header octets and combining to create a cell/packet (Col. 22, lines 12-15).

-Regarding claim 28, Ayanoglu teaches of a header compression field containing a compressed header (284) that is an index into a memory at the receiving end that contains the original header (VCI/VPI; Col. 21, lines 57-67). Though Ayanoglu does not explicitly show comparing the N (VCI/VPI) header octets to the content of a header compression table containing index values it is inherent in the design that a comparison to a compression table take place to obtain the index value, which is the compressed header.

-Regarding claim 29, Ayanoglu further teaches that in the decompression process the compressed header field is used as an index to look-up a value in table (Col. 21, lines 63-67). It is inherent in the design that the same table look-up technique be used to obtain the compressed header.

-Regarding claim 30, Ayanoglu further teaches of a decompressing step further comprising comparing the L octets (284 of Fig. 25; "n bits," Col. 21, line 57-59) to the content of a header decompression table containing N header octets ("VPI/VCI," Col. 21, line 63 – Col. 22, 15).

-Regarding claim 31, Ayanoglu further teaches that in the decompression process the compressed header field is used as an index to look-up a value in table (Col. 21, lines 63-67).

-Regarding claim 32, Ayanoglu further teaches that the header comprises a HEC-based header (Col. 21, lines 42-44; Col. 22, lines 12-15).

-Regarding claim 33, the header decompression table that has H-1 entries where H = 2n and n<=16, is interpreted as simply being a table with 31 or less entries. Ayanoglu teaches of a decompression table that has $2^{n-1}$ entries, with n=4 in the example shown (Col. 21, lines 57-59; Col. 22, lines 1-15). That makes 8 entries, which is less then 31.

-Regarding claim 34, Ayanoglu teaches of generating an entry ("284" of Col. 21, lines 57-59) into a decompression table ("registers" of Col. 21, lines 57-59) and transmitting that entry for input into a decompression table (Col. 21, lines 63-7). The entry into the decompression table is a compressed header that is substituted at the transmitter for transmission. Though Ayanoglu does not explicitly show the generation of the compressed header, it is inherent in the design that the transmitted compressed header is obtained from the original header in the same

manner that the original header is obtained from the received compressed header. In other words the original header is used as an entry into a compression table at the transmitter, to arrive at the compressed header.

-Regarding claim 35, Ayanoglu further teaches that the entry (284 of Fig. 25) is transmitted in a cell ("message" 214 of Fig. 25; Col. 21, lines 37-67).

-Regarding claim 36, Ayanoglu further teaches that the entry (284 of Fig. 25) is transmitted ahead of a user cell ("information cell", 282 of Fig. 25).

-Regarding claim 37, Ayanoglu teaches of an Internet satellite/wireless communications system (IPX of Fig. 7; Col. 2, lines 16-30; Col. 6, lines 19-29; Col. 4, lines 18-23). Ayanoglu further teaches of generating one or more internet cell/packets ("cells," Col. 2, lines 26-27) for each frame relay packet cell ("frame," Col. 2, lines 26-27). Ayanoglu teaches of a switch (30 and 36 of Fig. 4) for providing a plurality of internet cell/packets, where each internet cell/packet comprises a header and a payload, and an interface (30 and 34 of Fig. 4) for connecting the switch to the wireless communications link (30, 34, 36 and 38 of Fig 4; Col. 4, lines 34-64). Ayanoglu further teaches of compressing a packets header by means of a compression algorithm and look-up table containing a plurality of selectable compressed headers (Col. 21, lines 57-67), it is inherent in the design that a compressor be included to carry out this process. While Ayanoglu does not explicitly show a discriminator, a detector of headers, a separator of headers from a payload and a combining unit for combining a compressed header with the payload for each cell/packet, they are inherent in the design so that the switch (30 of Fig. 4) is operable to carry out the header compression process. Ayanoglu further teaches of the compressed header being read and used to identify the original header at the receive end (Col. 21, lines 63-67; Col.

22, lines 12-15), and adding original header information (Col. 22, lines 12-15). Though Ayanoglu does not explicitly show a decompressor for the received header, it is inherent in the design that decompression takes place (Col. 21, lines 1-15). While Ayanoglu does not explicitly show a discriminator, a detector of compressed headers, a separator of compressed headers from the payload and a combining unit for combining decompressed headers with the payload, they are inherent in the design that the switch (30 of Fig. 4) so that it is operable to carry out the header decompression process (Col. 21, line 57 – Col. 22, line 15).

-Regarding claim 38, Ayanoglu teaches that the means of compressing and decompressing includes a means for correlating the original header and transmitted compressed header information (Col. 21, line 57 – Col. 22, line 15).

-Regarding claim 39, Ayanoglu further teaches that each location (PBS) is operable to perform all of the above receive transmit operations (34 and 36 of Fig. 4; Col. 21, lines 57-67).

## *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ayanoglu (U.S. Patent No. 5,717,689) in view of Pasternak et al (U.S. Patent No. 5,710,756).

-Regarding claim 3, Ayanoglu, as discussed with the rejection of claim 1 above, differs from claim 3, in that Ayanoglu fails to explicitly teach of an interleave for interleaving the plurality of assembled frames.

Pasternak teaches of a wireless communications system for the transmission of ATM cells (80-83 Fig. 3) that are assembled into frames (E1 frame and 84 of Fig. 8). Pasternak further teaches of providing error correction coding in the form of interleaving to the transmitted data (Col. 3, lines 18-30). Though Pasternak does not explicitly show an interleaver for carrying out the process of interleaving it is inherent in the design.

At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide an interleaver to provide interleaving functions for the assembled frames. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this to provide added error correction (Col. 3, lines 27-30)

10. Claims 12 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ayanoglu (U.S. Patent No. 5,717,689).

-Regarding claims 12 and 13, though Ayanoglu does not explicitly teach of the first number comprising two octets (claim 13: or at least one) and the second number comprising four octets (claim 13: or at least two), at the time the invention was made it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to choose these octet number values to carry out the

compression. This is a design choice, and one of ordinary skill in the art would have be motivated to choose values to compress overhead to meet bandwidth requirements.

## *Conclusion*

11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

Raychaudhuri et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,638,371 and 5,684,791) – Discloses a wireless ATM communications system that provides a means for transmitting ATM cells with compressed headers assembled into a transmission frame.

Kline et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,812,527) – Discloses an ATM communication system that provides a compressed header algorithm, using an index into a decompression table.

Yoshida (U.S. Patent No. 5,729,526) - Discloses a wireless ATM communications system that provides a means for transmitting ATM cells with compressed headers.

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael E Robustelli whose telephone number is 703-305-8326. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday- Friday, 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ricky Ngo can be reached on 703-305-4798. The fax phone numbers for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9314 for regular communications and 703-872-9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-4750.

Michael E. Robustelli
February 24, 2003

RICKY NGO
PRIMARY EXAMINER